

Fig. 1

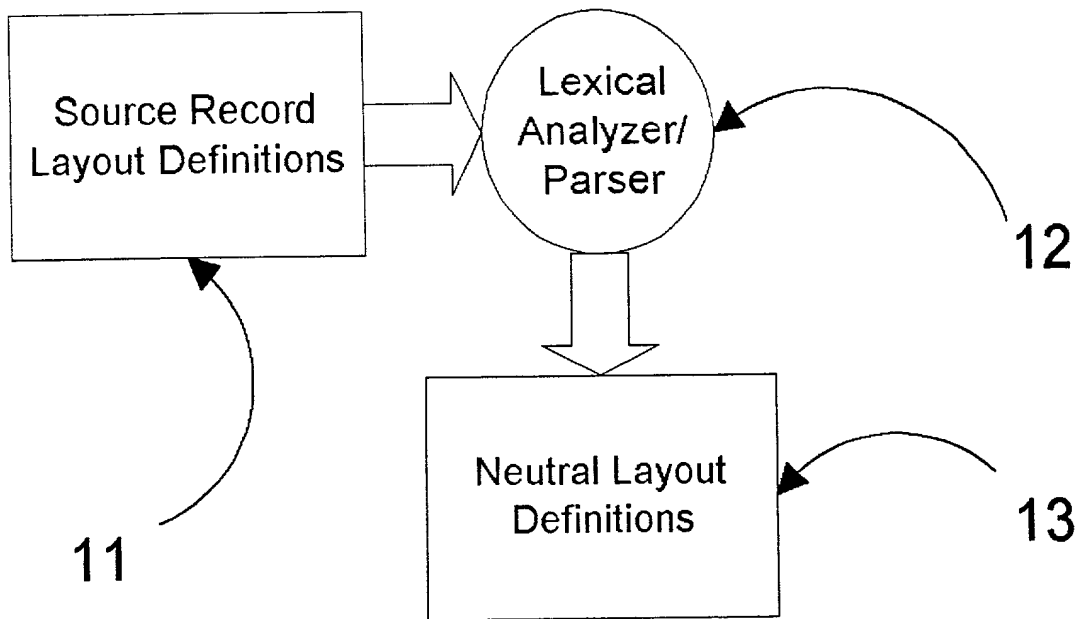


Fig. 2

```
01 STUDENT-SUMMARY-INFORMATION.  
05 ID-NUMBER PIC 9(6).  
05 PIN PIC 9(6).  
05 NAME PIC A(35).  
05 ADDRESS PIC A(25)  
    OCCURS 3 TIMES.  
05 PHONE-NUMBER PIC 999-999-9999.  
05 SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER PIC 999-99-9999.  
05 GRADE-POINT-AVERAGE PIC 9V99.  
05 BALANCES.  
    10 TUITION PIC S9(5) COMP-3.  
    10 HOUSING PIC S9(5) COMP-3.
```

Fig. 3

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE record SYSTEM "/XML/Meta/tmeta.dtd">
<record name="STUDENT-SUMMARY- INFORMATION" architecture="s390" align="1">
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="999999" size="6">
    <name>ID-NUMBER</name>
    <association>ID-NUMBER</association>
  </field>
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="999999" size="6">
    <name>PIN</name>
    <association>PIN</association>
  </field>
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX" size="35">
    <name>NAME</name>
    <association>NAME</association>
  </field>
  <array size="3">
    <name>ADDRESS</name>
    <association>ADDRESS</association>
    <field type="pic" align="1" spec="XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX" size="25">
      <name>ADDRESS</name>
      <association>ADDRESS</association>
    </field>
  </array>
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="999X999X9999" size="12">
    <name>PHONE-NUMBER</name>
    <association>PHONE-NUMBER</association>
  </field>
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="999X999X9999" size="11">
    <name>SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER</name>
    <association>SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER</association>
  </field>
  <field type="pic" align="1" spec="999" shift="-2" size="3">
    <name>GRADE-POINT-AVERAGE</name>
    <association>GRADE-POINT-AVERAGE</association>
  </field>
  <struct>
    <name>BALANCES</name>
    <association>BALANCES</association>
    <field type="packed" align="1" size="3">
      <name>TUITION</name>
      <association>TUITION</association>
    </field>
    <field type="packed" align="1" size="3">
      <name>HOUSING</name>
      <association>HOUSING</association>
    </field>
  </struct>
</record>

```

Fig. 4A

```

package com.touchnet.beangen;

import com.touchnet.base.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;

/**
 * This will provide the functionality that is common to all generated JavaBeans that
 * map into legacy structures
 *
 * * Creation date: (12/14/99 1:28:08 PM)
 * * @author: Gary Murphy
 */
public abstract class AbstractStructure
    implements StructureInterface
{
    private String          architecture;
    private StructTreeNode  root    = null;
    private BinaryRenderingEngine engine = new BinaryRenderingEngine();
    private java.lang.String metadataName;

    /**
     * Create the base constructure for Java objects that wrapper legacy data
     * structures
     */
    public AbstractStructure()
    {
        super();
    }

    /**
     * Access the name of the architecture that the underlying binary data
     * represents
     */
    public String getArchitecture()
        throws TException
    {
        return architecture;
    }

    /**
     * This will access an array within the structure. It will be returned as
     * an array of some concrete instance of this AbstractStructure. Even if
     * the array is of a single field, it will still be represented as a
     * structure that simply contains a single element. If the requested
     * element is not an array, this will throw an exception
     */
    public StructureInterface[] getArray(String name)
        throws TException
    {
        AbstractStructureTreeNode node = getNode(name);
        if (node instanceof ArrayTreeNode)
        {
            ArrayTreeNode arrayNode = (ArrayTreeNode)node;
            return arrayNode.getArray();
        }

        // If this isn't an array node, then we tried to access a non-array
        // as an array

        throw new TException("Attempt to access a non-array element as an array");
    }

    /**
     * Access the binary rendering engine
     *
     * * Creation date: (1/3/00 1:11:03 PM)
     * * @return com.touchnet.base.BinaryRenderingEngine
     */
    protected BinaryRenderingEngine getEngine()
    {
        if (null == engine)
            engine = new BinaryRenderingEngine();
        return engine;
    }
}

```

Fig. 4B

```

/**
 * Access the named field within the component
 */
public String getField(String name)
    throws TException
{
    AbstractStructureTreeNode node = getNode(name);
    if (node instanceof FieldTreeNode)
    {
        FieldTreeNode fieldNode = (FieldTreeNode)node;
        return fieldNode.getField().toString();
    }

    // It's not a field, so this is an exception

    throw new TException("Attempt to access a non-field element as a field");
}

/**
 * Access the name of the metadata that describes this component
 *
 * Creation date: (2/29/00 11:24:58 AM)
 * @return java.lang.String
 */
public String getMetadataName()
{
    return metadataName;
}

/**
 * This will access the named node, starting at the root of the embedded tree
 *
 * Creation date: (2/29/00 11:43:09 AM)
 * @return com.touchnet.beangen.AbstractStructureTreeNode
 * @param name java.lang.String
 * @exception com.touchnet.base.TException The exception description.
 */
protected AbstractStructureTreeNode getNode(String name)
    throws TException
{
    StringTokenizer tokenizer = new StringTokenizer(name, "/");
    return getNode(tokenizer, getRoot());
}

/**
 * This will access the named node, as a child of the current node. The name
 * is the next element in the tokenizer. If the name child doesn't exist, this
 * will throw an exception
 *
 * Creation date: (2/29/00 11:43:09 AM)
 * @return com.touchnet.beangen.AbstractStructureTreeNode
 * @param name java.lang.String
 * @exception com.touchnet.base.TException The exception description.
 */
protected AbstractStructureTreeNode
getNode(StringTokenizer tokenizer, AbstractStructureTreeNode current)
    throws TException
{
    if (!tokenizer.hasMoreElements())
        return current; // The current node is the requested node

    String child = tokenizer.nextToken();

    // Look for the name among the child nodes

    int count = current.getChildCount();
    for (int i = 0; i < count; ++i)
    {
        AbstractStructureTreeNode node =
            (AbstractStructureTreeNode)current.getChildAt(i);
        if (node.getName().equals(child))
            return getNode(tokenizer, node);
    }
}

```

Fig. 4C

```

        // The name didn't match any of the children

        throw new TException("The child of '"+current.getName()+"' named '"+
                                child+"' does not exist");
    }
}
/**
 * This will access the root node for the legacy data layout
 *
 * Creation date: (1/3/00 12:56:48 PM)
 * @return com.touchnet.beangen.StructTreeNode
 */
protected StructTreeNode getRoot()
{
    return root;
}
/**
 * This will read the binary contents of the input stream and
 * place it in the appropriate nodes of the tree
 */
public void read(InputStream stream)
    throws TException
{
    // Code not shown
}
/**
 * Access the name of the architecture that describes the underlying
 * binary data.
 */
public void setArchitecture(String name)
    throws TException
{
    architecture = name;
    return;
}
/**
 * Set the array for this level in the data structure
 */
public void setArray(String name, StructureInterface[] child)
    throws TException
{
    AbstractStructureTreeNode node = getNode(name);
    if (node instanceof ArrayTreeNode)
    {
        ArrayTreeNode arrayNode = (ArrayTreeNode)node;
        arrayNode.setArray(child);
    }

    // If this isn't an array node, then we tried to access a non-array
    // as an array

    throw new TException("Attempt to access a non-array element as an array");
}
/**
 * Update the named field with the value
 */
public void setField(String name, String value)
    throws TException
{
    AbstractStructureTreeNode node = getNode(name);
    if (node instanceof FieldTreeNode)
    {
        FieldTreeNode fieldNode = (FieldTreeNode)node;
        LegacyField field = fieldNode.getField();
        field.setValue(value);
    }

    // It's not a field, so this is an exception

    throw new TException("Attempt to access a non-field element as a field");
}

```

Fig. 4D

```

    }
    /**
     * Access the name of the metadata that describes this component
     *
     * Creation date: (2/29/00 11:24:58 AM)
     * @param name java.lang.String
     */
    public void setMetadataName(String name)
    {
        metadataName = name;
        return;
    }
    /**
     * This will access the root node for the legacy data layout
     *
     * Creation date: (1/3/00 12:56:48 PM)
     * @param rootNode com.touchnet.beangen.StructTreeNode
     */
    protected void setRoot(StructTreeNode rootNode)
    {
        root = rootNode;
        return;
    }
    /**
     * This will write the binary contents back to the
     */
    public void write(OutputStream stream)
        throws TException
    {
        // Code not shown
    }
}

```

Fig. 5A


```

package com.touchnet.beangen.generated;

import com.touchnet.beangen.*;
import com.touchnet.base.*;
/**
 * This was automatically generated 2/29/00 12:38:47 PM
 */
public class StudentSummaryInformation
    extends AbstractStructure
{
    /**
     * StudentSummaryInformation constructor comment.
     */
    public StudentSummaryInformation() {
        super();
    }
    public String getAddress(int index)
        throws TException
    {
        StructureInterface[] array = getArray("/ADDRESS");
        return array[index].getField("/");
    }
    public String getGradePointAverage()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/GRADE-POINT-AVERAGE");
    }
    public String getHousing()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/BALANCES/HOUSING");
    }
    public String getIdNumber()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/ID-NUMBER");
    }
    public String getName()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/NAME");
    }
    public String getPhoneNumber()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/PHONE-NUMBER");
    }
    public String getPIN()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/PIN");
    }
    public String getSocialSecurityNumber()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER");
    }
    public String getTuition()
        throws TException
    {
        return getField("/BALANCES/TUITION");
    }
    public void setAddress(int nth, String value)
        throws TException
    {
        StructureInterface[] array = getArray("/ADDRESS");
        array[nth].setField("/", value);
    }
    public void setGradePointAverage(String value)
        throws TException
    {

```

Fig. 5B

```

        setField("/GRADE-POINT-AVERAGE",value);
    }
    public void setHousing(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/BALANCES/HOUSING",value);
    }
    public void setIdNumber(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/ID-NUMBER",value);
    }
    public void setName(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/NAME",value);
    }
    public void setPhoneNumber(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/PHONE-NUMBER",value);
    }
    public void setPIN(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/PIN",value);
    }
    public void setSocialSecurityNumber(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/SOCIAL-SECURITY-NUMBER",value);
    }
    public void setTuition(String value)
        throws TException
    {
        setField("/BALANCES/TUITION",value);
    }
}

```

Fig. 6

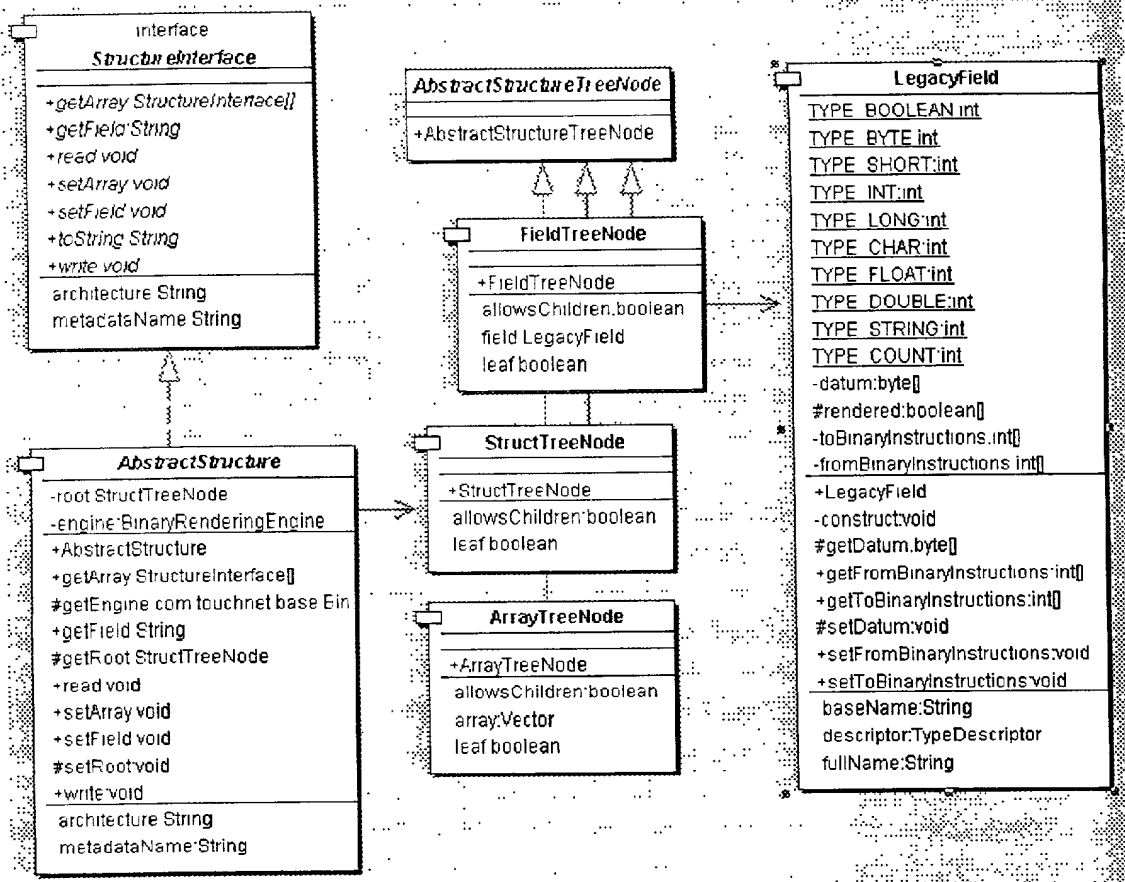


Fig. 7

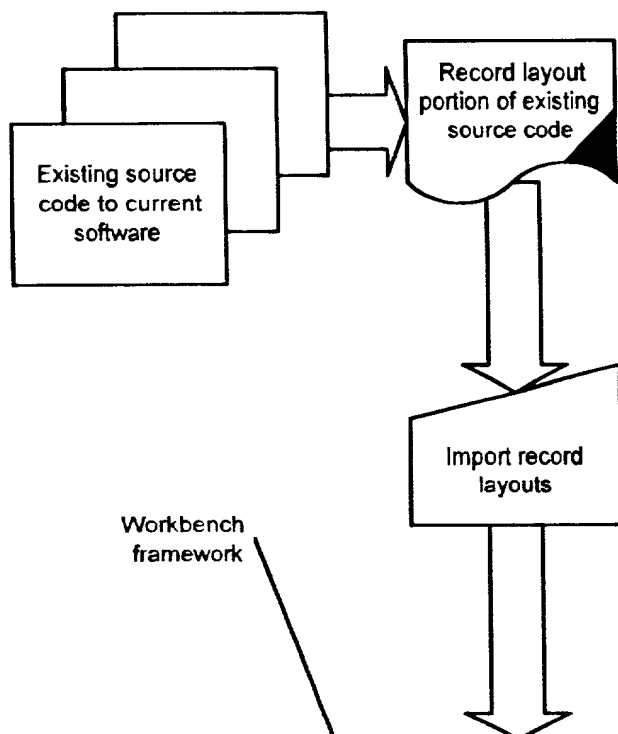
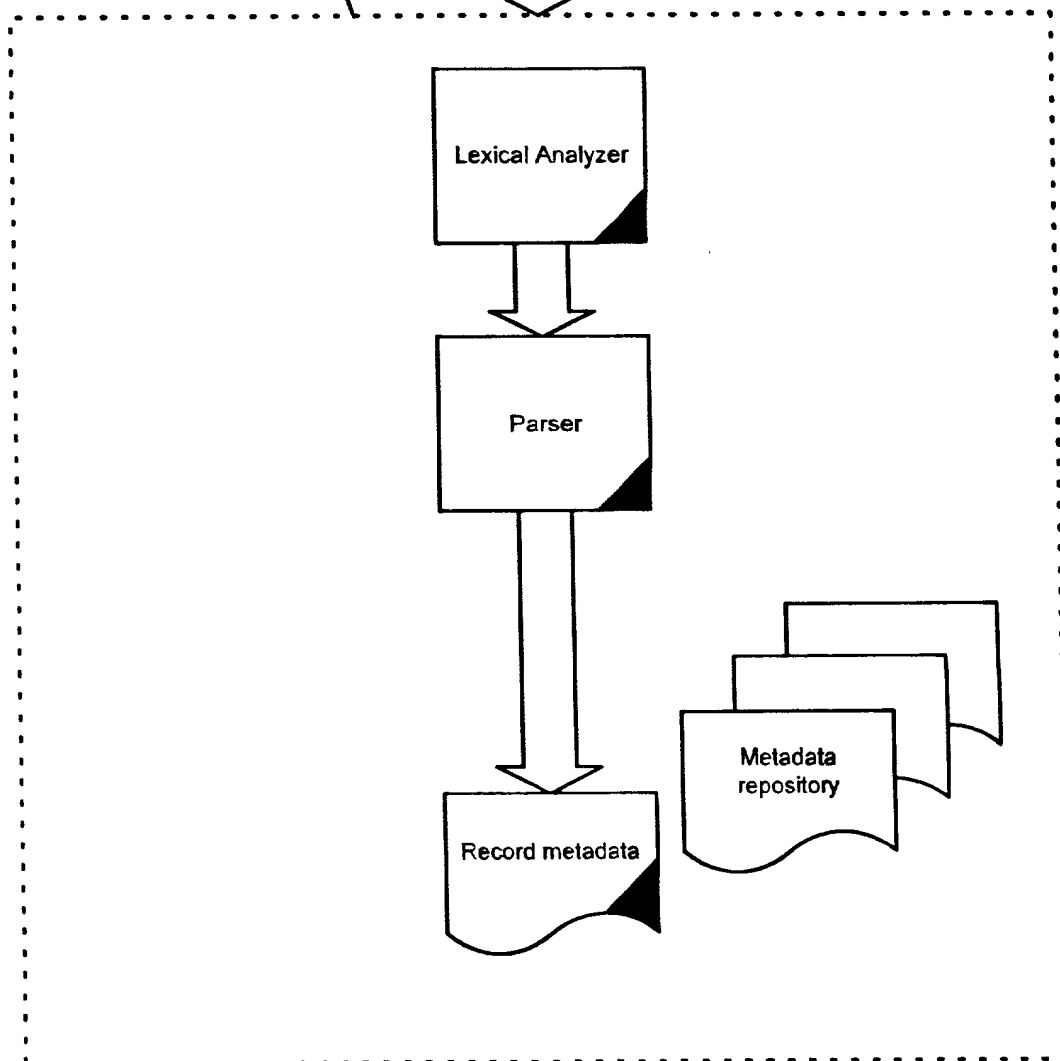


Fig. 8



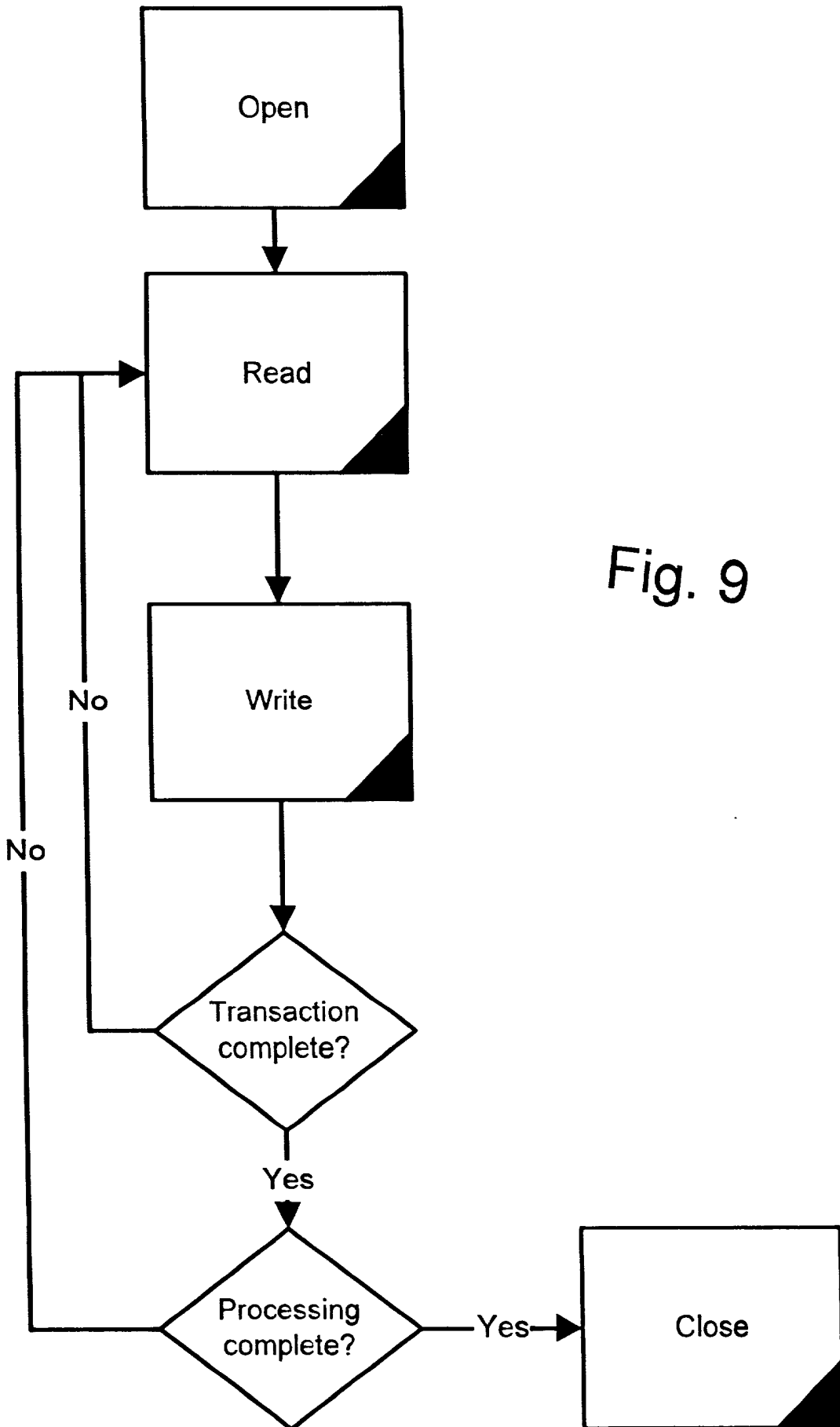


Fig. 9

```
/* -- Published APIs and data types */

typedef long lxsHandle;

lxsHandle lxsOpen(char *id, char *host,
                  unsigned short port);
int      lxsClose(lxsHandle handle);
int      lxsRead(lxsHandle handle, char *name, void *data, unsigned long length);
int      lxsWrite(lxsHandle handle, char *name, void *data, unsigned long length);
int      lxsCommit(lxsHandle handle);
int      lxsRollback(lxsHandle handle);
void     lxsGetLastNameRead(lxsHandle handle, char *name);
```

Fig. 10

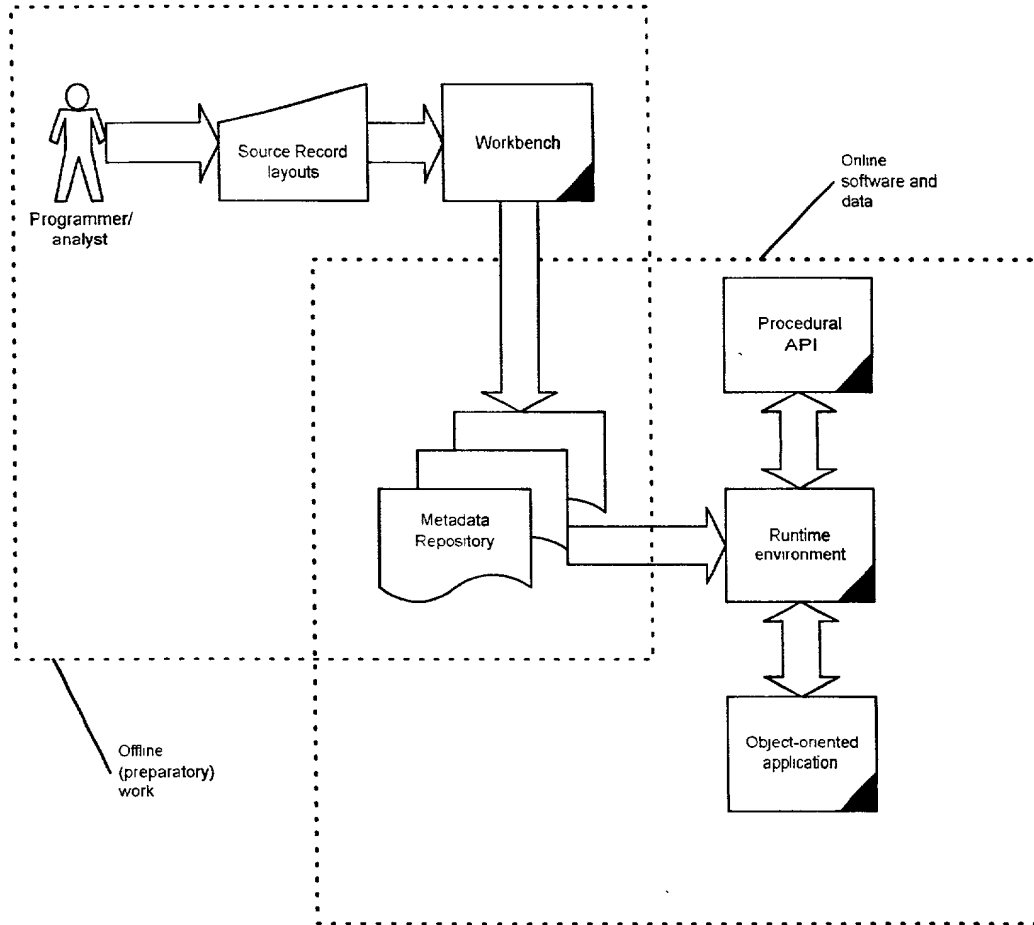


Fig. 11

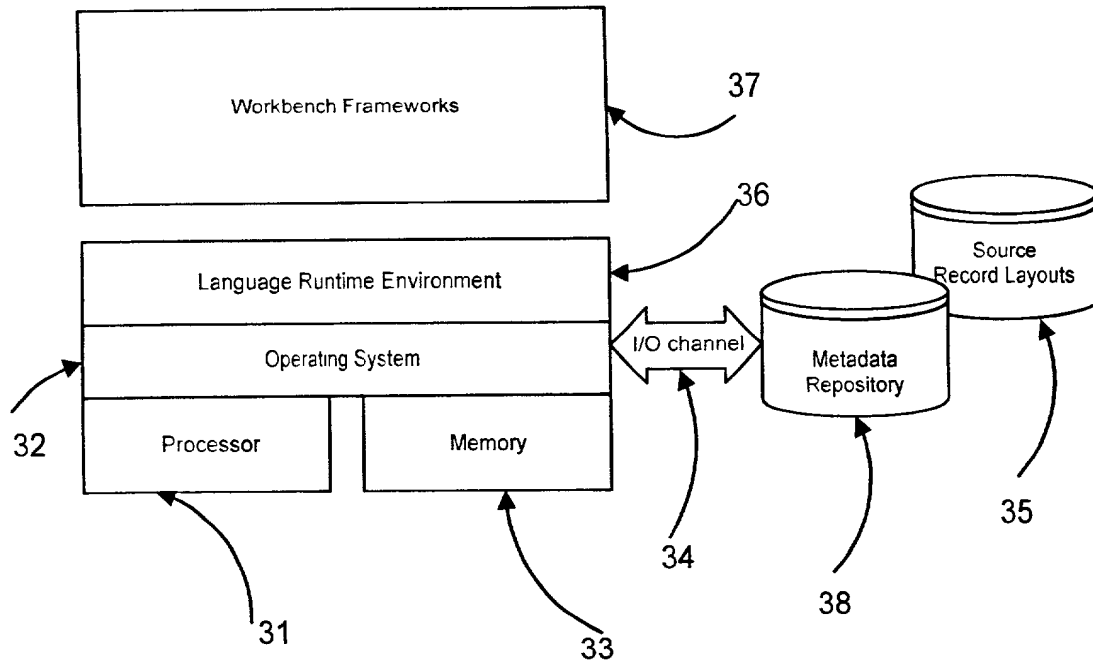


Fig. 12


```

package com.touchnet.util.base;

/**<copyright>*****
/**
/**      Copyright (c) 2000
/**      TouchNet Information Systems, Inc.
/**      All Rights Reserved
/**
/** This program is an unpublished copyright work of TouchNet Information
/** Systems, Inc. of Lenexa, KS. The program, all information disclosed
/** and the matter shown and described hereon or herewith are confidential
/** and proprietary to TouchNet Information Systems, Inc.
/**
/**<copyright>*****
/**
/** Change Log:
/** $Log: BinaryRenderingEngine.java $
/** Revision 1.4 2000/07/19 10:36:38 glm
/**
import com.touchnet.util.base.*;
import com.touchnet.util.*;
import java.math.BigInteger;
/**
 * This is a utility object that will manage the bit/byte manipulation
 * for a variety of data conversions.
 */
public class BinaryRenderingEngine
{

/**
 * Construct an object that will render byte arrays in a variety
 * of formats
 *
 */
public BinaryRenderingEngine()
{
    super();
}

/**
 * Access the value that is used when there is a rendering error
 *
 * @return byte
 */
public byte getErrorByte()
{
    return errorByte;
}

/**
 * Return a copy of one of these.
 *
 * @return COM.touchnet.xmlhost.BinaryRenderingEngine
 */
public static BinaryRenderingEngine getInstance()
{
    if (instance == null)
        instance = new BinaryRenderingEngine();
    return instance;
}

/**
 * This is called when there is a formatting exception such as a
 * string representation of a number that overflows the number of
 * bytes that number can handle
 *
 * @param data byte[]
 * @param exception java.lang.NumberFormatException
 */
public void handleFormatException(byte[] data, IllegalArgumentException exception)
{
    // For now, we just set the bytes to some pre-defined value. We may want
    // to make this a JavaBean that fires an formatting exception event to
    // the listeners.

```

Fig. 13A

```

        byte err = getErrorByte();
        for (int i = 0; i < data.length; ++i)
            data[i] = err;
        return;
    }
}

/**
 * This will parse the string into a long
 *
 * Creation date: (7/12/00 11:21:57 AM)
 * @return long
 * @param number java.lang.String
 */
private long parseLong(String number)
{
    if (0 == number.length())
        return 0;

    // The Java parseLong() is pretty stupid. It can't handle a leading '+', so I need
    // an explicit check for that.

    if ('+' == number.charAt(0))
        number = number.substring(1);

    return Long.parseLong(number);
}

/**
 * Render a Java String from a series of bytes with 7-bit ASCII values
 *
 * @return java.lang.String
 * @param datum byte[]
 */
public String renderAsciiString(byte[] datum)
{
    int size = datum.length;
    char[] array = new char[size];
    for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
        array[i] = (char)renderPrintableAscii(datum[i], ' ');

    return String.valueOf(array);
}

/**
 * This will return a byte array containing 7-bit ASCII values generated
 * from the number passed
 *
 * @return byte[]
 * @param value int
 * @param size int
 * @param pad char
 */
public byte[] renderAsciiString(int value, int size, char pad)
{
    byte[] buffer = new byte[size];
    int offset = 0;
    boolean negative = false;

    if ((value < 0) && (pad != ' '))
    {
        value = 0 - value;
        negative = true;
        buffer[offset++] = (byte)'-';
    }

    String string = Integer.toString(value);
    int length = string.length();
    for (; offset < size - length; ++offset)
        buffer[offset] = (byte)pad; // Pad on left if needed

    byte[] stringBytes = string.getBytes();
    for (int i = 0; offset < size; ++offset, ++i)
        buffer[offset] = stringBytes[i],

```

Fig. 13B

```

        return buffer;
    }
}

/**
 * This will render the two bytes in the array into an
 * integer and return the string rendering of that
 *
 * @return java.lang.String
 * @param raw byte[]
 */
public String renderBigEndian16Bit(byte[] raw)
{
    short byte0 = (short)raw[0]; // Allow this to sign-extend
    short byte1 = (short)(raw[1] & 0x00FF);

    short value =
        (short)((byte0 << 8)
            + byte1);
    return String.valueOf(value);
}

/**
 * This will render the string numeric into two bytes
 *
 * @param java.lang.String
 * @return raw byte[]
 */
public byte[] renderBigEndian16Bit(String datum)
{
    byte[] raw = new byte[2];
    short value = 0;
    try
    {
        value = parseShort(datum);
        raw[0] = (byte)((value & 0x0000FF00) >> 8);
        raw[1] = (byte)(value & 0x000000FF);
    }
    catch(NumberFormatException exception)
    {
        handleFormatException(raw, exception);
    }
    return raw;
}

.
.
.

/**
 * This will take a series of bytes which are expected to be
 * ASCII characters representing numbers, For example
 *
 * { '-', '6', '9', '6', '0' }
 *
 * would be -6960. It will return an int.
 *
 * @return int
 * @param raw byte[]
 */
public int renderIntegerFromAsciiBytes(byte[] raw)
{
    String number = renderAsciiZString(raw).trim();

    if ("".equals(number)) // All white space is considered a valid zero integer
        return 0;

    int value = 0;
    try
    {

```

Fig. 13C

```

        value = parseInt(number);
    }
    catch(NumberFormatException exception)
    {
        handleFormatException(raw, new NumberFormatException());
        return -1;
    }
    return value;
}

.
.
.

/**
 * This will render bytes representing a packed decimal field into
 * a string representation. This is a helper routine that works
 * for both signed and unsigned packed values
 *
 * @return java.lang.String
 * @param raw byte[]
 * @param isSigned boolean
 */
private String renderPacked(byte[] raw, boolean isSigned, int offset)
{
    char      signCharacter = ' '; // Assume no sign
    StringBuffer buffer      = new StringBuffer();
    boolean    minus        = false;

    // Take a peek at the offset compared to the length of the raw data and see
    // where the decimal point goes.

    int append      = 0;
    int insertAfter = -1;
    int digits      = (raw.length << 1) - 1;

    if (offset > 0) // Append only
        append = offset;
    else
    {
        // We have a negative offset, the decimal will either be to the left or
        // somewhere in the middle.

        insertAfter = digits + offset; // Add because offset is negative
        if (insertAfter < 0) // The offset means only leading zeros...
        {
            buffer.append('.');
            for (int i = insertAfter; i < 0; ++i)
                buffer.append('0');
        }
    } // else

    int rIndex      = -1; // Index into the raw data
    int nibble      = 0;
    boolean secondNibble = true;

    for (int i = 0; i < digits; ++i)
    {
        if (secondNibble) // Bump input byte every other nibble
            ++rIndex;
        secondNibble = !secondNibble;

        // Wait for the iteration in which we have to stuff the extra decimal
        // point.

        if (i == insertAfter)
            buffer.append('.');
        if (secondNibble)
            nibble = raw[rIndex] & 0x0000000F;
    }

```

Fig. 13D

```

else
    nibble = (raw[rIndex] >> 4) & 0x0000000F;

    switch(nibble)
    {
        case 0: buffer.append('0'); break;
        case 1: buffer.append('1'); break;
        case 2: buffer.append('2'); break;
        case 3: buffer.append('3'); break;
        case 4: buffer.append('4'); break;
        case 5: buffer.append('5'); break;
        case 6: buffer.append('6'); break;
        case 7: buffer.append('7'); break;
        case 8: buffer.append('8'); break;
        case 9: buffer.append('9'); break;
        default:
            handleFormatException(raw,
                new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid value in data"));
            return "[data format error]";
    } // switch
} // for

// Now handle the last nibble which is the sign.

nibble = raw[rIndex] & 0x0000000F;
switch(nibble)
{
    case 0x0A:
    case 0x0C:
    case 0x0E:
    case 0x0F:
        break;
    case 0x0D:
    case 0x0B:
        minus = true;
        break;
    default:
        {
            handleFormatException(raw,
                new IllegalArgumentException("Invalid value in data"));
            return "[data format error]";
        }
}

// Append any additional trailing zeros that are a result of the decimal shift
// in the type descriptor

for (int i = 0; i < append; ++i)
    buffer.append('0');

String rendered = buffer.toString();
if (isSigned && minus)
    rendered = '-' + rendered;
return rendered;
}

/**
 * This is a helper method that will render PIC templates that have been pre-determined
 * to be numeric. It will handle both EBCDIC or ASCII input numerics.
 *
 * @return byte[]
 * @param raw java.lang.String
 * @param template byte[]
 * @param offset int
 * @param isAscii boolean
 */
private byte[] renderPacked(String raw, int size, int offset, boolean isSigned)
{
    byte[] buffer = new byte[size];
    int shift = 0; // This is the decimal place shift that we find in the
                  // data. It is used to reconcile the offset parm
    boolean decimal = false; // ... until we hit a decimal point, then it is true

```

Fig. 13E

```

boolean    minus    = false;
byte[] userdata = raw.getBytes();
byte[] numeric = new byte[userdata.length]; // Just the numeric part of the data
int    numSize = 0; // Count of just the numerics in the user data

for(int i = 0; i < userdata.length; ++i)
{
    switch(userdata[i])
    {
        case (byte)'0':
        case (byte)'1':
        case (byte)'2':
        case (byte)'3':
        case (byte)'4':
        case (byte)'5':
        case (byte)'6':
        case (byte)'7':
        case (byte)'8':
        case (byte)'9':
            numeric[numSize++] = (userdata[i]);
            if (decimal) ++shift;
            break;

        case (byte) '-':
            minus = true;
            break;

        case (byte) '+':
            break;

        case (byte) '.':
            decimal = true;
            break;
    } // switch
} // for

// Now we have the digits separated from the sign and decimal point. Now
// we have to normalize the decimal offset and the digit count with the
// template. What makes this additionally complex is the observation that
// there can be truncation on either side of the user data if the shift
// overflows the template. Consider the following examples:
//
// Assume:
//
// template = 99999 with shift -2 (via PIC 999V99)
//
// Userdata   Answer
// -----
// 1230       23000 (truncation on left)
// 123        12300
// 12.3       01230
// 1.23       00123
// .123      00012 (truncation on right)
//
// At this point in the code, we have the user data filtered out
// into a the string "123". We need to align the decimal point
// logically based on the shifts in the template minus the logical
// shifts from the explicit decimal point in the data.

int    index = numSize - ((size << 1) - 1) - offset - shift;
int[] value = new int[2];
for (int i = 0; i < size-1; ++i)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < 2; ++j)
    {
        if (index < 0)
            value[j] = 0;
        else
            if (index < numSize)
                value[j] = numeric[index] & 0x0000000F;
            else
                value[j] = 0;
        ++index;
    }
}

```

Fig. 13F

```

    }
    buffer[i] = (byte)((value[0] << 4) | value[1]);
}

// Do the last byte as a special case since it contains the sign nibble

for (int j = 0; j < 2; ++j)
{
    if (index < 0)
        value[j] = 0;
    else
        if (index < numSize)
            value[j] = numeric[index] & 0x0000000F;
        else
            value[j] = 0;
    ++index;
}
int sign = 0x0C; // Plus
if (isSigned && minus)
    sign = 0x0D;
buffer[size-1] = (byte)((value[0] << 4) | sign);
return buffer;
}

.
.
.
}

```

Fig. 13G